reporting as well as he can what he must have heard. According to Mr. O'Reilly's own account he "spoke a few words under protest until the madgesterate told the police man to take me away." He even seems to have taunted Judge Dennison that "I was just as senceble [sic] as what he was and that he would find it out yet too."

Mr. O'Reilly complains that since he was confined to the Toronto Asylum on March 2, 1909, "I have not heard nor seen any of my friends sence" and, moreover, that he has been "kidnaped." Somewhat inconsistently he adds that "my suposed wife comes to see me some times," but that she replied to his requests "to take me out of this Asylum" that "she never would." Either she was not a very comforting visitor, or he found her disturbing. Mr. O'Reilly insists that "I have been subject to the most cruel and unhuman treatment I have been near poisoned over a dosen times." Besides its subjective impressions, which were real at least to Mr. O'Reilly, his letter contains more than a little factual information about the admission process. In the entire process there is only one bright spot, "our New doctor [,] Doctor Stead" without whom "I would not be alive today."

In late March of 1911 Mrs. DeVere wrote Dr. Clarke asking for permission to live with her sister, who apparently was willing to take care of herself and her child. She does not want to return to her husband, who has mistreated her since New Year's Day. She then proceeds to write an "admission narrative" of strife between herself and her in-laws.

Mrs. DeVere's mother and father-in-law arrived in May of 1910. She found her mother-in-law crying on her husband's shoulder, and assumed that the mother-in-law had been saying bad things about her. Mrs. DeVere told her not to tales. It seems that when her father-in-law called her a liar her husband, as well as her in-laws, including her husband's brother, turned against her. Mr. DeVere "came towards me with uplifted hand threatening to strike me & told me to go as he was going to look after his people."

This signals the beginning of a systematic campaign to get rid of her. They had recently moved into a larger house (perhaps to accommodate her in-laws), which her husband frequently reminded her was not in their name but in her father-in-law's -- the in-laws could throw her out. He took her own money